South Slocan

The Mining Review.

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The Dominion Elections.

From returns to hand Laurier has been sustained by an increased majority, many of the old Conservative landmarks going down with a crash. Every one of Laurier's colleagues was elected, while Sir Charles Tupper, Foster, Montague, and Hugh John Macdonald, have been badly beaten. Of the more prominent Conservatives but Haggart and Sir Hibbert Tupper have been elected. In this province Prior and Earl have carried Victoria with 200 majority, Auley Morrison defeated Dewdney by 250 in New Westminster, Ralph Smith has 300 majority on the Island. Yale-Cariboo to be held on the 21st inst., and Burrard on December 6th.

In Manitoba Sifton was the only Liberal elected, beating Macdonald by 300. This is a genuine surprise to everyone.

In the Territories Dayin was beaten by Scott, and Douglas, Grit, defeated by Lake. This leaves the representation as it stood.

In Ontario the Conservatives gained 14 seats, carrying all the cities but Kingston. They, however, lost 10 seats in Quebec, one in P. E. I., five in New Brunswick, and six in Nova Scotia. Summed up the count stands this way:

CONSERVATIVE GAINS.

Ontario	14
Manitoba	3
The Territories and B.C., no change.	
Total Conservative gains	17

LIBERAL GAINS.

Quebec	10
Prince Edward Island	1
New Brunswick	5
Nova Scotia	6
Total Liberal gains	22

This would show Laurier to be five stronger than in the last elections, which means ten in a division.

MINES AND MINING.

The Whitewater mine shipped 215 tons of ore the past week.

The Can. Gold Fields Co. has bonded the True Blue near Kaslo.

The Sunset at Whitewater will ship when raw-hiding commences.

The Red Fox mine, near McGuigan, is to have new buildings erected shortly.

The Crawford Creek road cost about $12,000, and the government pays half.

The Ivanhoe concentrator has been started up for business, and is working like "clock work."

The price agreed on by the English Co. for the Mountain Con is $25,000, and 20 per cent. has been paid down.

The Bosun is the largest shipper on Slocan Lake this season. It shipped steadily, and sent out 1000 tons of ore.

The Trade Dollar under development is turning out a fine property, with at present, a large quantity of ore in sight.

The Queen Bess Co. have bonded the Silverite, which is not far from their own property, and will do considerable work on it this winter.

The Chapleau mine, on Lemon creek, is in litigation; and J. M. Williams, through an injunction, is prevented from entering the property.

One of the most important strikes of late days, in this district, has been made recently on the Miller Creek property, near the Wonderful. There is a very large body of ore in that locality somewaere, and it would not be surprising if the late discovery was it.

Mr. Warner has at length completed a sale of the Mountain Con to the English company that has been nibbling at it for some time. The price is a good one, and it is generally understood Mr. Warner will clear $12,000 in the transaction, to which he is fully entitled.

THE LOCAL GRAFT.

Gambling is stopped in Slocan City.

J. Woods' new store will soon be completed.

Harry Thorburn, of Silverton, is now a married man.

Geo. Creech is clerking in the Hunter-Kendrick store.

E. J. Robbie, of Nelson, was up for a few days on business.

Miss Dilly gave a party to a number of friends on Saturday evening.

Thos. Brown arrived home on Wednesday from a trip to Scotland.

Mrs. Donaldson returned home yesterday after a six months of a visit.

W. J. Armstrong is again with the tailoring firm of Logan & Philips.

There are a number of tramp musicians here hunting for something to do.

Mrs. Funk, this city, is to play for the K. of P. ball in New Denver Thursday.

The Miners' Union are talking of getting up a dance when their hall is completed.

The sidewalk to the school is completed, and that on the North Reco Ave. is well under way.

Joe Martin and Smith Curtis are lying low in the present elections. This is to corral the labor vote.

The R. C. church, this city, is to be dedicated tomorrow by Bishop Dontenville, of New Westminster.

Lawrence Doolan has finished the contract for two sidewalks, on Reco Ave. and the other on Sunnyside.

Taylor and McQueen will leave their tent in a few days and open business in their new store on Main street.

The Hunter Kendrick Co. are now opening up one of the largest stocks in the country in the new store.

And Howick, a miner, was killed in in the Nickle Plate mine on Tuesday by the cage descending upon him.

Mrs. A. R. Creech, of Sandon, is visiting with friends of this city and Victoria.—Vancouver Province.

A number of the hotels had the reports of the elections of Canada and the United States as returns came in.

Paul Kruger took too much bad whiskey and caused some amusement among the boys on the street yesterday.

Hunter-Kendrick Co. and McDonald Bros. have torn down their shacks, which were used from the time of the fire to the present.

Pat Burns has secured the controling interest in a big copper mine in Mexico. He was offered two million dollars for his interest, but refused the offer.

It was McAdam that did it. When he turned against the Tories in those two column editorials, that settled the party all over Canada.

Mr. Seale gives a good account of the Windermere country. He says much development work was done there the past summer, with very satisfactory results all round.

Rev. Gordon Clements, of Belfast, Ireland, preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening. He is on a tour through Canada gathering general information of the country.

There is a case of abduction of a girl of 13 from the States, and possibly seduction talked of for the courts; but as it is not sufficiently advanced for publication, we withold particulars until later.

Some of the boys are skirmishing around to provide ways and means to secure a skating rink this winter. D. J. McLachlan has offered to put up the rink if the boys will sell 100 season tickets at $5.00 each, and they are pushing the speculation hard.

Prof. Alexander, one of the most capable phrenologists, will give a series of ectures in the city, commencing on Monday evening next. It is a pleasure to hear his lectures, which are so instuctive, and complete satisfaction to hear his description of character under emamination. There is none of the attempts at amusement in his readings, but a genuine description of character as it is.

We have arranged to club the Winnipeg Free Press with the MINING REVIEW for $2.50 a year, throwing in the balance of 1900 free. With the joint subscription we present our readers during the year with 30 pictures of the leading men of Canada. If you want the two papers for 14 months and the pictures, send in your $2.50 at once.

It may be of interest to some of our readers to be informed that voters in the coming Dominion elections need not necessarily go to the local constituency in which their names are registered to poll their votes. For instance if a voter, now in the Slocan, is registered at Rossland, he can vote in the Slocan. In other words, a voter registered in the Yale-Kootenay constituency can vote in in any part of the riding.

City Council.

Regular meeting of the city council was held on Monday evening, November 5th.

Present, Mayor Pitts and Aldermen Buckley, McDonald, Thompson, Crawford and Atherton.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved of.

The police magistrate's report was read and adopted, amount paid in fines $60.

A communication from F. C. Gamble re city hall was read.

A communication from F. J. Dean re Chinese and Japanese immigration was read and filed, and the city clerk was instructed to make a suitable reply.

The city clerk was authorized to call for tenders for the new city hall, and all tenders to be in not later than noon on Friday, November 9th, the lower or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The city clerk was authorized to execute an assignment under the seal of the corporation, pending the monies derived from the current year taxes as colateral security for the payment of the loan to be advanced by the Bank of B. C., not to exceed $1000.

The board of works were instructed to look after the construction of fire halls to be erected at the east end west of the city, and to take immediate action.

The scavenger's returns were $47 for the month.

The following accounts were recom- to be paid:—Salaries, $212; Wm. Stubbs, expenses of prisoner, $22.65; E. F. McQueen, $7; Thomson Bros., rubber stamps, $2; hall rent, $20; D. J. Robertson, $22.50; Dr. Power, $34.

The council adjourned till Friday evening, November 9th, to discuss the city hall question.

Old newspapers for sale at Cliffe's bookstore.

The United States Elections.

The American Presidental election took place on the 6th, and the indications are that McKinley has secured a second term by a good round majority. Returns are incomplete, but the vote is nearly as follows:

McKINLEY.

Delaware	6
California	9
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	10
New York	36
North Dakota	4
Ohio	22
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Washington	4
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
Total,	292

BRYAN.

Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
Colorado	4
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Kentucky	13
Louisana	8
Missouri	17
Mississippi	9
Montana	3
Nevada	3
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	3
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Virginia	12
Total,	155

Sandon Ore Shipments.

Sandon ore shipments this week were: Payne, 185; Last Chance, 52; Trade Dollar 20; Slocan Star, 40; Sovereign, 20; Ruth, 32. Total 349 tons.

Things are picking up in Three Forks. Two of the old hotels that have been vacant for two years, are being fitted up and re-opened.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

YOUNG FOLKS.

THE HAPPY SEA GULL.

In madcap glee I whirl and fly
  Where storm winds rip and rave,
I drift and circle in the sky
  And skim the purple wave.
As happy as the day is long
  Am I because my boast
Is like the burden of my song,
  I'll ne'er be served on toast.

I shimmer where the beach plums bloom,
  Among the shells I bob,
And hear the billous billow boom
  In symphony and sob.
And to its twilight lullaby
  I flap along the coast,
And in my rosy rapture sigh :
  I'll ne'er be served on toast.

I often flap my wings at fate
  When all is bright or black,
And gliding down the sky elate
  In triumph loud I shriek.
And oft when I outsoar the lark
  And graze the sun almost,
I fondly to myself remark :
  I'll ne'er be served on toast.

When on the brine I rise and sink
  Or float the clouds above,
I'm lost in joy until I think
  I'm Aphrodite's dove,
Because of time I'm not the slave
  That knows the chain and post—
A wistful waif of wind and wave,
  I'll ne'er be served on toast.

I am no caged ringed cockatoo,
  That mopes from morn till night—
I cleave the shining ether through
  The storm king's acolyte.
And such I'll be until this shell
  So frail shall slip the ghost,
Which oft will whistle on the swell :
  I'll ne'er be served on toast.

SHOES FOR DOGS

In his interesting book, "The Apostle of the North," Egerton R. Young tells of the importance of carrying a large supply of shoes for the dogs when travelling by dog-train, with the thermometer from 50 to 60 degrees below zero.

Shoes for the dogs are essential, as a dog's foot is very liable to injury. Sometimes on the rough, sharp ice they cut their feet so that they bleed very much. At other times in the rough places they break off the nails from their toes or run sharp spikes through the webbing between their toes. When thus injured they are quite unfitted for work, and speedily let it be known that something is wrong.

An experienced dog will stop and refuse to move until his sore feet are attended to. The wise missionary will have handy a bunch of cotton wool as well as dog shoes. A little of the wool, saturated with balsam, gum, is fastened over the wounded part of the foot, then the dog shoe, which is like a long mitten, without the thumb, is drawn on the foot and securely fastened with a piece of deerskin.

The dogs get to be very fond of these shoes, and sometimes resort to queer expedients to get them on. They will sometimes pretend to be very footsore; and if the night be especially cold at the camp, they will howl and whine for them in a way that is pathetic, though at times very laughable. Mr. Evans' famous train of half dogs, half wolves, would lie down on their backs, and, holding up their four feet, would howl for him or Henry, his native Indian helper, to put on their shoes. Other missionaries have had their dogs do the same thing.

ETIQUETTE AMONG CHINESE.

According to the laws of good socity in China young widows should not remarry. Widowhood is therefore held in the highest esteem, and the older the widow, the more agreeable her position becomes. Should she reach 50 years, she may, by applying to the Emperor, get a sum of money with which to buy a tablet, on which her virtues are named, the tablet being placed over the door at the principal entrance to her house.

Contrary to the practice that prevails in other countries, the deference shown to women in Austria increases with age. No Austrian would ever dream of receiving a lady's extended hand without bowing to kiss it. Children, even when grown, always touch the hands of their parents with their lips before venturing to raise their faces for a kiss. Girls and young married women, no matter how lofty their station, do not consider it beneath their dignity to kiss the hands of ladies who have attained a certain age. Austria, indeed, is the paradise of old ladies. The men are also extremely courteous, not only to ladies, but to each other.

The Arabs show their friendliness when meeting by shaking hands six or eight times : Arabs of rank go beyond this and embrace each other several times. The social etiquette of the desert, or among the Arabs, is a factor in life to be considered seriously if one wishes to live among them without friction. Thus, no greater insult can be offered to an Arab than a friendly inquiry as to the welfare of his wife, to us a natural civility, but to him a gross impertinence, bitterly resented.

Sons will never sit at meal with their fathers in the presence of a guest, but will wait upon both until the father, rising, allows them the opportunity of breaking bread with their visitor.

A Turk always stands in the presence of his mother, until invited to sit down, a compliment he pays to no one else.

The Moor pays great respect to his elders, and to see two elderly, or dignified Moors salute, is a pretty sight. With measured pace, the eyes of each fixed on those of the other, they approach with a slight inclination, holding the right hands slightly advanced. They press their finger tips together and begin a volley of prescribed salutations, greetings and inquiries, hardly pausing to insert replies, and ejaculating frequently, "God be praised." Then each presses the finger tips which have been honored by contact with those of his friend against his lips and then upon his heart, as he raises his head and redoubles his salutations. The old custom of falling on one another's necks is still in vogue between friends long separated. Inferiors saluting superiors usually kiss the hand, shoulder, top of turban or feet, or the knee or stirrup of a horseman, according to the terms on which they approach. In the extremity of humility, the very feet of one's horse are embraced.

When a Moslem meets a European accompanid by a Moor, though the latter be the servant, he not infrequently ignores the presence of the foreigner, and offers the salutation to his co-religionist only, but if he passes a party of Moors, Jews or Christians, he exclaims, "Peace be on the people of I'sla'm." The way to speed the parting guest is to exclaim, "God give thee peace." To those whose presence has never been desired, it is usual to exclaim in tones sufficiently explicit, "God protect thee." "Be welcome, at home and at ease," is the welcome. Courteous interrogatories fall thick and fast. "How art thou ? Thy house ?"—the nearest approach permitted to inquiry after a man's wife.

CLOWNS AND CIRCUS BOYS.

The average boy cannot help thinking that to travel with a circus must be the grandest life in the world, but to be the clown as well would be the very height of bliss. Even the children who travel with the show envy the clown and want to learn his business. With one of the big shows out this year is a "circus rider" only 8 years old. His father and mother are riders, and where the law allows it he takes part with them in their act. In spangled white he rides a white norse bareback, leaps through hoops, is hoisted to the shoulder of his father and is carried at a swift pace around the ring. This is all fun for him—but what he really wants is to be a clown.

All his spare time he can be found turning "flipflaps," and handsprings and practicing on the parallel bars, for a clown, as everybody knows, must be more skillful at everything than everybody else. Then, too, when he does a clever acrobatic trick it comes as a surprise, and he gets twice as much applause as anybody else.

There are half a dozen or more children with every large circus, and they have small chance of getting an education, except in the winter time, and very few of them attend then. Nearly always, however, there is some man with the circus who is well educated and who cares enough for the children to teach them what he knows and school is kept on the empty benches in the big tent after the afternoon show. Nearly always the teacher is a clown, for, strange to say, these makers of fun really are often good-natured and good-hearted fellows, who are well educated as well. These volunteer teachers get nothing extra for their work as teachers, but they do not expect anything. The idea that they are helping these bright youngsters on in the world is pay enough.

THE SAGACIOUS RAT.

One day a well-fed and sagacious rat came across an object made of stout wires, whose sole occupation seemed to be to take care of a liberal piece of cheese. Having had several years' experience with men and their machinations, the rat looked the ground over with great care, and he was still engaged in this occupation when a mouse appeared and wanted to know what was up.

"Why, the fact is," replied the rat, "I have more chees here than I can possibly eat at one meal, and as cheese quickly spoils in this climate I was waiting for someone to come along and accept a portion."

"You are very, very generous," said the mouse.

"Don't mention it. Just step inside and pass the cheese out, will you ?"

The mouse no sooner nibbled at the bait than there was a crash, and he found himself trapped.

"Ah, that's the way it works, is it ?" queried the rat. "I couldn't just make it out. Um ! I see. Spring there somewhere. Very good idea."

"But I'm caught !" exclaimed the mouse, in great agitation.

"So I observe."

"And what's to be done ?"

"Well, I leave that for you to decide. I let you in on the ground floor, and my responsibilities cease there. Fine day. Hope we shall have a large harvest."

There is a good moral to this anecdote. Think it out.

LETTER WRITING.

There is no accomplishment that any one can possess superior to the gift of letter writing. It is unquestionably a gift, and those possessing it make no effort to acquire it, but simply lay their pen to paper, and thoughts flow from its point with the fluency that words drop from the tongue of a conversationalist. Letter writers are not necessarily talkers; their forte lies in the scribendi rather than the loquendi. It is painful to read the labored efforts of many very sensible people, in an epistolary direction, and it almost militates against the pleasure of hearing from them, so great a labor is evident in the construction of their missives. The easy letter writer is one who writes from a full heart ; who knows just what to say and how to say it, and the spontaneous flow with which it gushes makes us forget, wherever they occur, lapses in grammar or orthography. We feel the spirit of the writer in every word. The driest details are illuminated, by it, and the homeliest matters assume an almost poetical interest under the touch of genius. The most charming letter writer of this description, who poured his soul most apparently into his epistles, whether in relation to the correction of a proof sheet or to a matter affecting the tenderest of human relations, was Robert Burns. His letters are models. They speak with the simplicity and pathos and strength of his great nature, and everybody is as interested in their subject matter, after the lapse of three quarters of a century, as those probably were to whom they were addressed. Though a gift, practice will overcome many natural impediments in the way of success, and the encouragements of correspondence among the young will be found advantageous in after life.

ONE WHEAT GRAIN.

Did you ever stop to think of the responsibilities of a grain of wheat ? We are so used to seeing the field sown with wheat and the crop come up and ripen that we quite forget how each little grain does a great work through the summer days in multiplying and adding to the farmer's harvest. A farmer once planted one grain of white Australian wheat, and at harvest time from it had sprung 1,300 grains of large, fat wheat. He planted 10 acres of this wheat and harvested 177 sacks, each weighing 138 pounds. The single grain spoken of produced 36 stalks, so you see even a grain of wheat helps wonderfully.

The Young Grow Old Before Their Time.

When youth shows infirmity, when old age creeps in before its time, when the days that should be the best of manhood and womanhood are burdened with aches, pain and weakness, we know that the nervous system is wearing out and that there is imminent danger of nervous prostration, paralysis, locomotor ataxia or insanity.

How we admire the old in years—crowned with silvered hair, yet erect in stature, faculties retained with vigor necessary to the declining years—cheerful, bright, grand old age. How lamentable is youthful infirmity, middle-aged enfeeblement, parting of the ways too soon, told by restlessness, starting up violently during sleep, morning languor, tired, fagged, worn-out; trembling limbs, worried brain, mind aimless and depressed.

Whatever the indirect cause, the condition is lack of Nerve Force—nerve waste has not been repaired. It won't repair itself. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food furnishes in condensed pill form the nerve nutriment which repairs nerve waste. There rests the secret of the wonderful cures made by this great nerve-building medicine.

Mr. A. T. P. Lalame, railway agent at Clerenceville, Que., writes: "For twelve years I have been run down with nervous debility. I suffered much, and consulted doctors, and used medicines in vain. Some months ago I heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, used two boxes, and my health improved so rapidly that I ordered twelve more.

"I can say frankly that this treatment has no equal in the medical world. While using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I could feel my system being built up until now I am strong and healthy. I cannot recommend it too highly for weak, nervous people."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Is prepared in condensed pill form and on every box is found the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase. Insist on having the genuine, 50cts, a box, at all dealers or Edmanson Bates & Co. Toronto.

The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

The writer heard a pronounced Liberal of this city say the other day the weakest point in the Laurier government's policy was its Yukon administration. Well, if that is the weak point, it certainly ought to be. What percentage of the charges made against the government in that respect is true, we know not, and in the absence of proof we do not wish to establish "facts." That money has been made illegally some where, is, however, evident. For several weks past a number of Mr. Sifton's friends he sent to the Yukon on salaries, have been operating in his constituency (Brandon), in his interest. Now no one will believe that men drawing a moderate salary only would travel all the way from the Yukon, at their own expense, spend several weeks canvassing at their own expense, and return again without extra consideration from some source. This circumstance alone is absolute proof, money, or opportunity, beyond the average, to make it, has been given Mr. Sifton's friends in the gold fields in the north. In many cases circumstantial evidence has been regarded as the strongest kind of proof, and this is certainly one of them, to any well balanced mind.

There are a great many things the Labor party might do for themselves without taking subjects that have never yet been fully thought out, even by the ablest men of the country, such as the purchase of the railways of the country by the government. They might, for instance, urge the adjustment of the wages of all mechanics, laborers, &c., on government works, and employing institutions, such as railways, canals, &c., by provinces. As the cost of living varies in the different provinces, so should the wages of the same class of employees vary; but they should at the same time be proportinate. If, however, the wages of all employees on public works, railways, &c., were adjusted on such lines, it would go far towards fixing a standard for all corporations, companies and private parties, and in this way do much towards relieving the oppressed wherever found. The wages, for instance, that are paid to navies in construction work, on sections, &c., are little better than starvation pay; and if legislation was passed to regulate these by provinces, on an equitable basis, the wages to be paid by other employers of labor would rank likewise, and it is much easier done than the purchase of Canadian railways.

The Grit paper at Victoria says vote for the Grit candidates in that constituency and secure the promised mint; the Grit papers at Vancouver say vote for the Grit candidates in that city and secure the mint. Why not say vote for Galliher and secure the mint for this constituency. This is a very handy way of bulldozing the electors, and doubtless some of them will bite at the bait.

H. H. Cook challenges Laurier to submit the question of veracity between himself and the latter over the promise of a senatorship for $10,000 to a royal commission or other body capable of dealing with it, but we guarantee Laurier will not take up the challenge.

He of the Paystreak says the Mining Review has not yet got off the fence this election. He evidently believes it is necessary to be either an egotist or a jackanapes to take a side, and consequently is both at all times.

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 192.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Condor Claims," Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the egislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of capital of the Company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at New Denver, and Wm. Henry Sandiford, Mining Engineer, whose address is New Denver aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 14th day of September, one thousand nine hundred.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:—

(a.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and work any lands, mines, mining or mineral claims, mining rights, grants, concessions, leases, easements, or interests in lands, waters, mines, minerals, mining or mineral claims, mining rights and other hereditaments in British Columbia or elsewhere, and any property, real or personal, movable or immovable, for purposes incidental thereto, or to any other objects of the Company:

(b.) To prospect and search for, get, win, work and raise, either within the area aforesaid, or elsewhere, copper or other ores, metals, minerals or substances, and to carry on the business of miners, millers, smelters, and workers of any processes in the production, reduction and making merchantable of ores, minerals, metals, metallic products, suppliers of water, merchants and manufacturers and workers of any minerals, metals, articles, and things used in connection with mining, milling, smelting, and other processes aforesaid, or any of them:

(c.) To search for mines and minerals, and to acquire and grant licenses and other rights and privileges for the purposes of, or in respect of, the search for or winning and getting of copper or other ores, metals or minerals:

(d.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, live or dead stock, or any easements, rights, privileges or concessions, or any interest therein, necessary or convenient for the Company's business, or for developing or utilizing any of the Company's property, and to explore, work and develop the same:

(e.) To acquire, erect, construct, or hire and maintain and work, any buildings, plant, engines, machinery, fixtures, mills, roads, railways, tramways, canals, creeks, shafts, ditches, or other works which may be necessary or advisable for the purposes of the Company, whether on land of the Company or not:

(f.) To undertake and carry into effect all such financial, commercial, trading, or other operations or business in connection with the objects of the Company as the Company may think fit:

(g.) To acquire any inventions capable of being used for any purpose connected with any of the businesses or operations of the Company, or the license or right to use the same, and to acquire or cause to be applied for and obtained, any letters patent or concessions or privileges of an analogous character, whether British or foreign, in respect of any such inventions, and to grant and issue licenses for the use of any such invention or inventions, upon such terms and conditions as may be considered expedient:

(h.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of this Company, or to acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, properties and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of this Company:

(i.) To pay for any property or business purchased or otherwise acquired in shares (to be treated as either wholly or partly paid up), or debentures or debenture stock of the Company, or in money, or partly in shares or debentures or debenture stock, and partly in money; and to accept in payment for any part or for the whole of the property of the Company, sold or otherwise disposed of, shares, bonds or debentures or any other company or companies:

(j.) To improve, manage, develop, let or sell, or otherwise dispose of, charge or deal with, in any manner whatsoever, all or any part or parts of the property of the Company, or any rights or easements in or over the same:

(k.) To acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold and sell, or otherwise dispose of, shares, stock, debentures, or debenture stock, or any interest in the revenues or profits of any company, corporation, partnership, or person carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and, upon any return of capital, distribution of assets, or division of profits, to distribute such shares, stock, debentures, or debenture stock among the members of this Company in kind:

(l.) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Company, and to execute and issue bonds or debentures, or debenture stock, to bearer or otherwise, mortgages and other instruments for securing the repayment thereof, or for any other purpose, wit' or without charge upon all or any of the pro,erty of the Company or its uncalled capital, and upon such terms as to priority or otherwise as the Company shall think fit:

(m.) To establish or promote, or concur in establishing or promoting, any other company whose object shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any part of the property, assets or liabilities of this Company, or shall be in any manner calculated to enhance, either directly or indirectly, the interests of the Company, and to acquire and hold shares, stock, or securities of, or guarantee the payment of any securities issued by, or any other obligations of any such company:

(n.) To lend, invest, and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities, or without security, and in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(o.) To make, accept, indorse, and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments:

(p.) To apply for, obtain, accept, adopt, and carry into effect, any Acts of Parliament, provisional orders, concessions, contracts, grants, decrees, powers or privileges, which may be deemed necessary or desirable for facilitating the objects, or any of the objects of the Company:

(q.) To procure the Company to be registered, or incorporated, or otherwise domiciled, represented, or recognised in British Columbia, or in any other place where it may be necessary or expedient so to do:

(r.) To hold in the names of others any property which the Company is authorised to acquire, and to carry on or to do any of the businesses and acts and things aforesaid, either as principal or agent, and either by the agency of or as agents or trustees for others:

(s.) To pay all expenses of and incident to the formation of the Company, and to remunerate and make donations (by cash or other assets or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares, or in any other manner) to any person or persons for services rendered or to be rendered, in introducing any property or business to the Company, or in placing or assisting to place any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company, or for any other reason which the Company may think proper:

(t.) To execute and do generally all such other things as the Company may at any time consdier conducive to the carrying out or attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Shotguns Will Prevent It.

At the request of the executive committee of the Conservative Association of Victoria, Donald McMaster the eminent counsel of Montreal has given his opinion of the Japanese franchise in British Columbia. He says he believes that according to the Canadian statute passed by the Laurier administration in 1898 that all naturalized Japanese and Chinamen have a right to vote in the forthcoming Dominion election. His opinion is backed up by E. P. Davis, Q. C., a prominent Liberal in British Columbia, and several other lawyers. It is officially announced that the department of justice at Ottawa has decided that returning officers must act under the guidance of local counsel in the matter.

NOT COD-LIVER OIL

but Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. They are not the same; far from it.

Scott's emulsion is cod-liver oil prepared for the stomach.

Let cod-liver oil alone if you need it. When your physician orders toast, do you breakfast on flour?

Pure cod-liver oil is hard to take and hard to digest. A man that can keep it down, can saw wood. He thinks he is sick; he is lazy.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Oxford Stoves are the Best Heaters.

If you want a fuel-saver, purchase one of our Oxford Stoves or Ranges, which will burn either wood or coal. We have a nice assortment for sale cheap. Call and see them.

HARRY NASH.

Donaldson's Old Stand.

J. W. BALMAIN,
Civil Engineer, Architect, Etc.
P. O. Box 170.
SANDON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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DREWRY & TWIGG
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyors.
Civil and Mining Engineers.
Bedford & McNeil Code.

A. R. HEYLAND,
ENGINEER,
AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
SANDON, B. C.

M. L. GRIMMETT, LL. B.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.
Sandon, British Columbia.

The Denver House
Headquarters for Travelling Men and Miners.
The Table is first class.
The Bar is always stocked by the best Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
The Rooms are all that can be desired for comfort.
NELSON & CO., Proprietors.

Established 1858.
M. R. Smith & Co.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy
BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.
VICTORIA, B. C.
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If there is a post office in your neighborhood and you have a jewelry want of any kind, we can supply it almost as well as if you visited us personally.

Write for our 1901 catalogue and thus have, practically, the finest stock of jewelry in Canada to choose from. Besides, our system of one price in plain figures and our guarantee as to quality mean so much to out-of-town buyers.

We prepay all delivery charges, and if what we send does not please you in every particular, return it, and by next mail we will cheerfully refund your money.

RYRIE BROS.,
Yonge and Adelaide Sts.,
TORONTO.

Aluminium as a Subsitute for Copper.

Advances in the price of largely used materials suggest in a very natural way the possibility of finding substitutes for them, and we find Professor Trowbridge, the director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory in Harvard University, led by the rise in the price of copper to discuss in the current independent the question whether a substitute for that mineral can be found. Aluminium is the metal selected for consideration, a natural choice enough when regard is had to its growing use in industry. The price of aluminium has et.adily declined. In 1859 it cost $90 a pound and 30 years later it had declined to $2, while to-day aluminium castings can be produced for 65 cents a pound. The metal is being employed in the making of kitchen utensils, and a great number of small articles are made from it. In France it is used experimentally in the making of camp utensils, apparently with satisfactory results.

Aluminium is generally commended for its lightnees, strength and comparative freedom from oxidization. At the same time, it has certain defects which it is well to bear in mind. These defects are largely due to the presence of impurities, a particular in which, however, commercial aluminium has much improved of late. Still the fact remains that commercial aluminium is generally impure and it is acted upon by moisture, especially if there is salt present. In regard to weight and strength, it cannot compete in price with various kinds of wood. It is not so easily worked, and is not made so homogeneous as steel. It does not enter yet into carriage manufacture or bicycle industries, or rolling stock in general, but in the electrical industries its prospects appear to be brighter than in other directions. Occasionally we hear of the employment of aluminium on a large scale in such industries. At Niagara Falls, for example, great conductors of aluminium are used to transmit electricgl currents from the power house to the works. The amount of aluminium in the conductors weighs 22,000 pounds. The same work in copper would require 48,000 pounds. The conductivity of the aluminium as compared with copper is 63 per cent, but for the same weight it is more than double. Aluminium cables require more insulation, but enable longer spaces to be used, thus reducing the number of poles and iusulators.

One important obstacle to the use of aluxinium as a aubstitute for copper exists, however, in the difficulty of soldering and brazing two pieces of the metal together. Many solders or fluxes are described for accomplishing this connection, but they cannot be said to be commercially practicable, and the necessity of such an art of connection is imparative in electrical industries. Professor Trowbridge suggests although aluminium may be used for overhead telegraph lines its seems to be effectually barred from competition wieh copper in cable work for the reason that, in order to compete in electrical conductivity with copper, an aluminium wire must have nearly twice the section of a copper wire for the same conductivity. This increases the size of the caoles and also increases the electrical capacity, which is detrimental to the speed and proper transmission of electrical waves. In general, it is suggested that he use of aluminium wire instead of copper would lead to a greater size of apparatus, since the conducting parts would have to be approximately twice as big. So all the element of labor in working the material in comparison with a similar employment in the case of copper and brass would have to be considered, for no mechanic would work with aluminium if he could take copper or brass. In summing ap, Professor Throwbridge holds that, wile aluminium, may be said to be increasing in use, it has not become a dangerous competitor of copper.—Bradstreets.

R. H. Trueman & Co. will open their New Photographic Studio in the Mining Review Building, opposite C. P. R. Depot, about 18th of Nov.

THE BIG STORE

Grocery Department

A Big Reduction in all Groceries for Cash.

Call in and get our Prices.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In addition to our made-to-order department, which will always be kept up to the pink of perfection, we have put in a fine assortment of all

Miners' Clothing

Gents' Furnishings

Our Boots and Shoes, Underclothing, and, in fact, all supplies—just what's wanted in the camp. Call and inspect them.

J. R. CAMERON.

FOLLIOTT & McMILLAN

Contractors and Builders.

Plans and estimates furnished on all classes of buildings.
Factory opposite the C. P. R. freight shed.
Sash and Doors, Frames and Mouldings on haud or to order on short notice.

Dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber.
Shingles, Lath, Lime and Brick.
CALL AND GET PRICES.

P. O. Box 155. Sandon, B. C.

P. Burns & Co.

Dealers in Meats

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ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, PILOT BAY, THREE FORKS, SLOCAN CITY.

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First-class Sleeping Cars on all trains from Revelstoke and Kootenay Landing.

TOURIST CARS

pass Dunmore Junction daily for St. Paul; Saturdays, for Montreal and Boston; Monday and Thursdays, for Toronto Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

Train departs 8 a. m., except Sunday, for Nakusp, Revelstoke, Main Line and Pacific Coast, connecting at Rosebery for Slocan City, Nelson, Rossland, Boundary Country, and all Eastern points via Crow's Nest route.

For time-tables, rates and full information, call on or address nearest local agent, or

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To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or J. R. Crudge, Agent, Sandon, W. P. F. Cummings, Gen.S.S. Agent, Winnipeg

She Like most Women Was Very Fond of

A cup of Tea
And
Had become accustomed
To the use of
Japan
Still
There was
Just a peculiar
Something
About the infusion
That she
Never quite liked
So she pondered
And pondered
To decide what it was
Horrid thought
Paint
Yes
This was it
Because the scum
And greenish sediment
Indicated
Nothing else
Now
She was a prudent woman
So she argued
That a remedy must be sought
For while
Prussian Blue
And
Paris Green
Were all Right in their place
They were
Out of place
In her Tea
And
Must be injurious
So
She got nervous
And irritable
And told her doctor
Of her fears
You are right
Said he
Do as I do
And
He told her how he did it
He bought the new
Uncolored
Green Tea
From Ceylon and India
Sold in the
Sealed lead packets of
The "Salada" Tea Co
And declared
That no Japan Tea
In the world
Could begin to equal it
Then,
Its Pure and Healthful
Said he
So she bought it too
And
Women like
Is worrying again
Because
She did not find
The remedy
Sooner

SHADOWGRAPHS.

Stretch a white cloth or a large sheet of white paper on the wall in a darkened room, and opposite to it place a small table, on which there is a lighted candle. Put a book, or some similar object, between the candle and the cloth, so that it will cut off the light from the latter, leaving it comparatively dark.

When you are ready to show your pictures hold a mirror sideways before the candle at such an angle that the reflection will be thrown on the cloth. The pictures that you show will be really silhouettes, and you will need, therefore, little figures cut out of stiff paper. Hold one of them between the candle and the mirror, and its sharply-defined shadow will be thrown on the cloth. By moving it forward you may make it appear to walk across the cloth. The effect will be all the better if you make the mirror fast so that you may use both hands in moving the figures. Thus you may get a variety of movements, even in two directions at the same time.

Do not carry on conversation with another in company about matters which the general company know nothing of. It is almost as impolite as to whisper.

Do not talk very loud. A firm, clear, distinct voice, yet mild, gentle and musical voice has great power.

Pitiful Lives of Chinawomen.

It is a mistake to speak of the Chinese as mere barbarians. The progress of the world's scientific knowledge has not been kept pace with by their scholars, and their moral ideas, especially in regard to kindness and humanity are behind those of the Christian nations; but they are a most learned people in their ancient, mostly useless, ways, and they have made many discoveries in the past, and are highly skilled artistically. We need only remember, to help us to realize this, that the favorite beverage of the world—tea—was discovered by Chinese gardeners; that the silks that are still the best and most splendid of dress materials were first spun and woven by them; and that the "china" that is so pleasant and cleanly to eat off, and that has replaced the pewter and coarse earthenware plates and jugs of our own forefathers, was, originally, produced amongst the Chinese.

Since it is universally agreed by thinkers on social science that the position of women is at once a test of the standing in civilizaton of a nation, and a reason for its further progress, the very low position given to the Chinese women may be a cause as well as a token, of the inferior place amongst the nations that China now holds. In this respect the leading men of China have for a few years past been slowly awakening to the need for change.

The small feet of the women are the great indication of this being the truth. For countless centuries the feet of the little girls have been tied up in bandages, to keep them always as small as those of natural children at five or six years of age. This has been a barrier to the growth of the intelligence of the women as well as to their influence. It is designed to prevent them from moving about freely; and as the spread of thought and knowledge can only be made by communication from mind to mind, the enforced confinement of the small-footed women, joined to their not being able to read, has mainly kept them narrow-minded and ignorant. All the missionary ladies state that the Chinese women cannot think. Miss Miller, missionary at Amoy, says: "Generally they will listen for a short time, but it is not easy to make them understand, they are so dense. If the foreign lady wishes to speak she can, but if we question them as to the meaning of what we have said, they reply: 'I am unable to understand,' and laugh at the idea of its being supposed that women can understand."

But this does not exactly show that the women of China are naturally unable to learn. The subordination of the women to the men is so absolute that the small feet are a result of it, and the natural consequence of both causes is the stupidity. The Chinese Government made an official appointment of Pung Kwang Yu to give a discourse on Confucianism to the Chicago World's Fair Congress in 1893, on religion. The mandarin referred considerably to the views taken of the women in China under that religion, which is the State and the leading faith, though "Buddhism" and "Taoism" are also forms of religion followed by many Chinese. Confucianism, on which the laws and customs are based, teaches that the wife is to regard her husband in just the same light as man is to regard God. Women are not to be allowed to learn anything except from the male head of their own family, and only what he pleases; and the mandarin stated that the main cause for the native dislike of the missionaries is that they try to teach the women to believe in Christianity apart from, and independent of, their husbands. "In China," he said, "the responsibility of educating the women rests with the head of each family; the primary object is to preserve female modesty. If such a practice as giving religious instruction directly to women and girls is allowed it will have the effect of driving away from the Christians all those who value filial piety, truth, probity, rectitude, and sincerity, or who have any sense of shame!"

To make Christian hearers understand the impossibility of Chinese women having any independent thoughts or actions, Pung Kwang further informed them that "Chinese law provides that in the case of a female person violating the law the punishment for it is inflicted upon the male head of the family. Chinese law provides that a woman burning incense to ancestors publicly, a sacrilege for a woman, shall be punished with stripes, but the actual person beaten shall be the male head of her house; and this principle is applicable to all violations of law in which the offender is a female person!"

At first sight this may seem like a "woman's privilege;" but like many other similar special provisions for women, it is in practice the cause of incredible misery to the "protected" females. The foot-binding is a device hardly unreasonable if the man must pay the penalty of his wife's or daughter's crimes, to prevent the women going about, acting, and conversing, and so learning to think, on their own account; and there has hardly been in the history of the world a practice that has caused so much agony, so protracted and so acute, as the foot-binding of China. Most of us know the misery of an occasional tight boot; think of the poor little girls whose feet, night and day without rest, are deliberately bound up so tightly that they shall not grow!

Mrs. Archibald Little, who has founded a Chinese society against foot-binding, to which a good many leading Chinamen have given in their names, tells us that it is quite a frequent thing for the crushed toes to mortify and fall off; and that the pain is always so insupportable that the tiny children are given opium as the only means of enabling them to sleep. Even then the unhappy little things cry aloud in the night, so that a Chinese mother sleeps with a big stick beside her in order to get up and beat the little one into silence. We remember our mothers as the beings to whom we owed our most tender soothing and most ready sympathy; Chinese women remember theirs chiefly as torturers who first inflicted unspeakable agony and then had recourse to violent beating to silence the wails of ceaseless pain.

It is not, as some English people think, only the rich women who are foot-bound. On the contrary, Miss Williams, missionary, of Kalgan, testifies that "the women and girls who work in the fields all day have smaller feet than the middle-class women have;" and Mrs. Little gives a sad picture of the women that she sees kneeling to do all sorts of heavy field-work, because if they try to stand their tiny feet sink into the land. No wonder that we are told, "One thing they are all conscious of, and that is that their burdens are greater than they can bear, and that life is full of sorrow."

Infanticide of female children is common, so much so that some twenty years ago a proclamation of a native Viceroy stated that not more than 20 to 80 per cent. of the girls born were permitted to live; "wherefore," he continued "you are now required to acquaint yourselves that all male and female infants being equally your flesh and blood, you may be visited by Heaven with some monstrous calamity if you rear only the male and drown the female children." The retribution that he threatened, however, was that "repeated female births follow in many cases when the female infants have been drowned!"

A Chinese father does not count his girls as children; he will say that he has no children when half-a-dozen famele offspring are running about his home. A husband may divorce his wife merely at his caprice and for no cause; but in no case of even the worst outrages, can a wife so free herself from a bad husband. Girls are sold as slaves, under the pretended name of "adoption" by their purchasers. The marriage of a widow is considered disreputable. The married women work very hard, and have to pay their husbands for their keep, as well as to find the men in clothing and other things. Marriage portions are always demanded in classes above the very lowest, and a girl who has no money has little chance of honorable marriage, but will have to be taken as an "inferior wife" in a polygamous fashion.

Yet while the women are thus degraded, the natural affection of a man of good feelings for his wife, and the influence of personal character in some women, results in a different state of affairs practically. A missionary says:—

"The true state of affairs in many households is well illustrated by the present position of the Emperor and Dowager Empress. In nearly all Chinese families the ruling power is really in the hands of some women, whose decisions with regard to domestic matters at any rate are final." And another says that it is useless to convert the men alone, as in that case idol worship will continue in the house just the same; and it is no good to ask the converted husband why he does not put a stop to it. All the writers are agreed as to the intense poverty of the majority of the Chinese. "Many of these women never know what it is to have a full, satisfying meal from one year's end to another."

Other features that help to modify the sad position of Chinese women are the natural love of a father for his child, even if it be a despised girl; and the great respect paid by all Chinese to their ancestors, in which the female parent has some share. A lady doctor in China gives an interesting account of the care that Chinese sons sometimes bestow on afflicted mothers. In one case an old lady was operated on by the doctor for cataract in the eye. She was dreadfully afraid of the operation, and her sons actually carried her to the hospital and back home again three times before she finally went through it. Then, for three weeks, during which her eye was still under treatment, they never both left her at once, one of them staying in the darkened room in attendance on her incessantly.

I will say, remarked the young woman, that he is not afflicted with that self-consciousness which marks the person of deficient culture. No, answered Miss Cayenne, he isn't at all, self-conscious. He will be tiresome by the hour without being in the least aware of it.

Real Gratitude.—Tramp, to Chappie, who has given him a shilling,—I 'ope as 'ow some day, sir, you may want a shillin', an' that I'll be able to give it to yer!

H. B. Alexander went to Nelson this week.

We heard nothing from Guy Fawkes this year.

The C. P. R. bridge at Robson will cost half a million dollars.

W. J. Twiss, of Kaslo, spent a few days here talking insurance.

James Hunter, manager of the Hunter Bros. Rossland store, spent a few days visit the Sandon branch.

It looks now as if the C. P. R. were going to push the construction of their branch from Lardo to Arrowhead at once.

Mrs. W. J. Pearson, who went east some weeks ago, does not speak in the highest terms of Sault Ste Marie, and she is likely to return before the holidays.

J. R. Cameron is erecting a double store on the north side of Reco Ave., nearly opposite Ald. Thompson's hotel, one-half he will use himself for a tailor shop and gents' furnishings store.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with a pain of cutting teeth. Send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that 30 days from the date hereof I will apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Sandon for a license for my hotel on lots 2 and 3, block A, K. & S. division west, in the City of Sandon.

H. M. STEVENS.

Sandon, October 20th, 1900.

NOTICE.

Galena Fraction Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Galena mountain, adjoining the Galena and Saddle Mineral Claims.

Take notice that I, P. M. Hayes, F. M. C. B 26278, acting for myself as to one-half, and as agent for F. H. Wilson, F. M. C. B 38127, as to one-quarter, and T. B. May, F. M. C. B 38126, as to one-quarter, undivided interests, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1900.

YOU
Are Going
To Build!

See C. K. SKALES,
THE EXPERT PAPERHANGER

Who will give you close figures on Painting, Paperhanging and Signs. We are quick at the busines—up-to-date mechanics in every way.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY. | "North Coast Limited."

DOUBLE TRAIN SERVICE.

TIME CARD OF TRAINS.	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 1, "North Coast Limited"	7:23 am	7:35 am
No. 2, "North Coast Limited"	9:45 am	9:55 am
No. 3, West Bound	11:40 pm	11:50 pm
No. 4, East Bound	10:30 pm	10:40 pm
*Coeur d'Alene Branch	5:25 pm	7:25 am
Palouse & Lewiston Branch	1:15 pm	9:00 am
*Central Wash. Branch	1:00 pm	8:00 am
*Local Freight, west	5:30 pm	6:00 am
*Local Freight, east	2:55 pm	9:00 am

*Daily except Sunday; all others daily. Even numbers east bound.

Try Our Electric Lighted
"North Coast Limited"
With New "Observation Cars."

J. W. HILL, General Agent, Spokane, Wash.
A. D. CHARLTON, A.G.P.A., Portland, Ore.

H. Byers & Co.

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Hardware

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'T' Rails and Track Iron,
Crow's Nest Coal,
Bar and Sheet Iron,
Jessop & Canton Steel for Hand and Machine Drills,
Powder, Caps, Fuse,
Iron Pipe and Fittings,
Oils, Waste, etc.,
Mine or Mill Supplies of all kinds,
Agents Traux Automatic Ore Cars.

Head Office—Nelson, B.C.
Stores at

Nelson, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Sandon, B.C.

Misses M. & A. McKinnon

Have Now
Reopened Their

Millinery

Business in their own new building, across the street from the new Reco hotel.

Their stock will be found quite complete, and it embraces all the requirements for ladies and children. Call and see.

CHAS. LAMBERT
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
SANDON, B. C.

Plans and estimates furnished. Office and shop near A. Crawford's blacksmith shop.

Dimension and Dressed Lumber always on hand.
Sash, Doors, Moulding, Turnings, &c., at prices to suit the times.
Doors (five Pannels), first quality, $1.75 and up; Sash Glass, $1.75 and up.
Joiners Supplies at the right price.
Call and inspect stock—all No. 1.

Alta Lodge, No. 29.

A. F. AND A. M.

Regular Communication of the lodge. Meets first Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

THOS. BROWN, Sec'y.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Charlottte and Herbert Mineral Claims, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On McGuigan Creek, and near the Washington Mine.

Take notice that I, W. J. H. Holmes, acting as agent for Edwin Hyde Tomlinson, Free Miner's certificate No. 23418 A, and the Washington Mining Company (foreign) Free Miner's Certificate No. 709 special, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1900.

SALADA TEA

A fine, pure, dainty, tasting Ceylon production, put up in a neat one-half and one pound packages. Having secured the agency of this favorite brand of tea, we are prepared to recommend it to all, feeling assured that one trial will establish its superiority over all other package teas for its delightful flavor and reasonable price.

COFFEES.

My blend of Mocha and Java is acknowledged to be the best. All other lines of pure, clean and fresh Groceries.

H. Giegerich

SANDON. KASLO. AINSWORTH.

Change of Business...

LOGAN & PHILIPS

Will continue the tailoring business lately carried on by Armstrong & Co. All fits and workmanship will be guaranteed.

THE WM. HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.
LIMITED.

MINING MACHINERY

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,
CANADA.

Fountain Pens

A Splendid Assortment
AT CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

Everybody eats fruits and vegetables when they can get them fresh and cheap. We have two carloads on hand and more to arrive shortly. You need not go without a good winter's supply when you can purchase them from us at almost the growers' prices. We will be able to supply everybody's needs.

Cody Avenue. JALLAND BROS.

The Big Line Fence.

Miss Euphemia Anderson sat down upon a fallen log and wiped her face with her blue checked apron.

"Jemima!" she called to a pink sunbonnet displayed above the raspberry bushes.

"Jemima Hume! Ain't you ever goin' to stop pickin'? My pail's full an' shook down, and not another berry would I pick this day, if I had to wade in 'em knee deep. Come over here in the shade, and let's eat our lunch!"

The pink sunbonnet moved and its owner came slowly from the woods, her portly form tearing an ample path-way in the bushes.

"Well Euphemia Anderson!" she said, as she sank panting in the cool shade of the maples and fanned her rotund countenance, "If you'd lived for the last twenty years on the prairie, and in a town at that, you'd go on pickin' raspberries all summer, and winter too for that matter, an' be glad. This here's brought back my younger days more than anything. I've gone round in a reg'lar dream all afternoon, sayin' to myself 'Jemima Hume, you're home again; you're in Ontario and you're under a tree pickin' raspberries after twenty years!'"

"Well, well," said her hostess, smiling, "you'll be easy entertained Jemima, if that's all you need. I'm sure it makes me young again just to see you round. Somehow I never felt the same after you an' Peter went to Manitoba. Now help yourself to that chicken jelly, and try some of the short-cake. There's no hurry home, as long as I got there to help Sarah Ellen put away the milk.

Thus the women sat and talked for some-time.

"Look now; ain't that a prettier sight than you'll ever see in the north west?" said Miss Euphemia at length.

They were seated at the edge of a little wooded hill, known as "The Slash," which overlooked the surrounding farms. Mrs. Hume looked down across the sunny fields that sloped in gentle undulations down to the blue and silver expanse of Lake Huron. Here and there farm-houses nestled cozily in their orchards, and past them ran a picturesque little glen that divided Miss Anderson's home from the neighbouring farm. A little stream gurgled through its green depths, slipping lazily over the white stones, for the thirsty sun had almost dried it, lingering in the cool hollow called "The Spring," where the willows were reflected in its clear pools, rolling out a little swifter under the bridge, where the white dusty road crossed it, and finally flinging its joyous self into the waters of Lake Huron, as they came rushing up in welcome, all blue and white and smiling. It was indeed a beautiful picture, with the warm afternoon sunlight flooding all; but the visitor's attention had been caught by a huge board fence that ran parallel to the little stream. It was remarkably high and was topped with iron spikes worthy of the wall of a mediaeval castle.

"Deary me, Euphemia" she said, readjusting her spectacles, "What on earth possessed your brother to put up a barricade like that between you and the Martinses?"

A shadow passed over Miss Euphemia's wrinkled face.

"You may well ask, Jemima. That fence is the disgrace of the countryside. I s'pose there weren't two better friends in Ontario than Steve Martin and our Andrew, when you folks moved away. But they got into a row about fencin' the farms off, nothin' much to begin with, but it ended up awful bad. I never quite got the rights of the story, because it started before my time, when Andrew's wife was livin', but there was a good deal of trouble about payin' for a fence, and for a long spell there was no fence at all, both o' them bein' that stubborn. An' Steve's cattle used to get into Andrew's grain; some said he kept that field for pasture on purpose even after it was all wore out. I never liked to ask Andrew about it because he's got a temper, even if he is my brother, an' the name of Martin to him, is just like showin' a red rag to a mad bull; but as far as I can make out they went on rowin' an' rowin' for a whole year, till it came to Steve havin' the law on Andrew, an' that's a thing he couldn't never forgive; none of our family ever bein' in a law-court in their lives before. I don't blame Andrew much but I do say, it's an awful way to live with your neighbors. It's just eighteen years, come next Thanksgiving, since poor Maria died, an' I came to keep house for Andrew, and that big fence had just been finished. An' since the day I set foot in that house the Martinses an' us ain't had no more to do with each other than if we was both scared the others had small-pox. An' Mrs. Martin seems a pleasant spoken body too. Bob was just five then, an' bein' the youngest he hadn't much idea of what was goin' on; and I mind when he started to school his father gave him a reg'lar trimmin' one night for haulin' little Maggie Martin home on his sleigh. And they say Maggie caught it from her father too when she got home. "Ain't it just a terrible way to live, Jemima?"

"Dear, dear!" sighed her friend sympathetically. "It's a great pity to hold malice like that. It is indeed, And do the young folks keep it up?"

Miss Euphemia's voice dropped to a frightened whisper.

"That's the worst of it. There never was no trouble in that quarter to speak of, but now I'm clean worried to death. You see, there was just the two Martin children, a boy and a girl. You'll remember the boy, Jim. He was just the same age as our Archie an' they fought like two young bears at school. Well, Jim turned out an awful worthless fellow and left home when he was quite young. He went off to Australia or Africa or Greenland or some such out-o-the way place, an' they ain't never heard of him for years. Some say old Steve Martin ain't never got over it, and that's what makes him so hard. He thought the sun just rose an' set on that boy an' his mother just the same. But it's the girl I started to tell you about. I don't know what sort of a girl she is, but I tell you she's most awful good-lookin'. She's the neatest slip of a thing, as straight as that stick, an' with fair, curly hair like her mother, an' the biggest an' softest eyes. She's a Williams all over, whether she's like the Martins in her ways or not I don't know. Well, what I started to tell you about her was this. I never got wind of it until about a week ago because everybody is scared to mention the Martinses in our house; but Sylvia Morrison couldn't keep it. You mind what a gossip Sylvia used to be? Well, she's ten times worse now, for she does the sewin' for all the folks on this line, and she's just chuck full o' news all the time. Last week I had her to help make over my black silk, soon as I heard you was comin' an' right in the middle of stitchin' a piece on the machine, she stops up sudden an' says, as perk as you please.

"'So Bob's keepin' company with Maggie Martin?'"

"Well, I just felt for a minute as if all the breath had been knocked out of my body. I couldn't say a word. She pretended to be most awful surprised because I didn't know. She said it had been goin' on all last winter and she'd seen them herself comin' home from the pic-nic on the Queen's Birthday, arm-in-arm, walkin' dreadful slow. I've been that worried ever since thinkin' what his pa would do to that boy if he was to find out, that I can't sleep nights. I know Andrew ain't got wind of it yet, for him an' Bob is just the biggest chums, Bob bein' the baby you know, an' the only one at home now, besides havin' his mother's black eyes. But I can't bear to think what he's do if he was to find out."

"Well, well!" said her friend, soothingly, "I wouldn't let it worry me, now Euphemia. I just wouldn't. There mayn't be anything in it after all. Young folks change so now. Our Tom is just hereaway, thereaway, with a new girl every week. Boys is like that," she added, reassuringly.

"Yes, but Bob ain't," replied Miss Euphemia, with mournful conviction.

"If he takes a notion for anything he never changes. He's like Maria's people that way. Now the Andersons were all flirts in their day."

"Yes, and you were one of the worst yourself, Euphie!" laughed her friend.

A twinkle came into Miss Euphemia's blue eyes and for a moment her wrinkled face, that still showed signs of a past beauty, looked almost young.

"I'm afraid, I was," she admitted with quite a coquettish glance. "I'd better have been like you, Jemima, for see what came of it all," and she sighed.

"But Bob's different. He's such a jolly sort of a fellow you'd think he didn't care for a thing except to be up to some mischief. But my goodness! he's that set when he does take a thing into his head there's no turnin' him. I mind the time his father gave him the thrashin' I was tellin' you about. I went up to his room after Andrew had gone to the barn, because it just always went through me to see Bobby touched. He never shed a tear until I took him into my lap, an' then the poor little darling put his arms around my neck till I thought he'd choke me, an' we had a good cry together. But, oh, my! Wasn't my little man mad! His big black eyes were blazin' and he tightened his little fist an' he says:

"'Aunt Euphie, I'll marry little Maggie when I get big, just to spite him, see if I don't!' An' I sometimes think maybe he's kept that in his mind all his life. It would just be like him."

There was a sympathetic silence between the two old friends for a time. They leaned against the tree trunk and looked down over the tranquil valley. The sun was sinking into Lake Huron, now a sea of gold, and sending its resplendent glow over the hills and the tree-tops. The stalwart beeches on the shore stood black against the shining water, the woods in the hollows were growing purple. From the farm houses came faint, peaceful sounds of life; a line of lazy cattle wandered slowly up the white road, the leader's bell tinkling softly; the little river caught the radiance of the sun and responded with a gay sparkle. But the big line fence followed the stream's bright course, winding down the hillside dark and sinister like the serpent in the garden of Eden.

Miss Euphemia's sharp eyes had been taking in the details of the scene and had espied two figures moving in the deep violet shadows by the spring. Suddenly she sprang to her feet.

"Jemima, oh land of liberty! what's that?"

"For the love of goodness, Euphie Anderson," gasped Mrs. Hume, "Is it a bear or what?"

"A bear! I wish it was. It's our Bob! Yes, it is so our Bob!" she cried climbing upon the fence to get a better view. "Oh, my stars above, it's true!"

Mrs. Hume clutched her friend's trembling form.

"Euphemia Anderson, what's the matter? Are you gone daft?"

For answer Miss Euphemia pointed through the trees to the little willow grove beneath them and there, standing against the big line fence, as though it had been erected for the express purpose of sheltering Andersons and Martins, while they made love to each other, stood the stalwart form of the son of the Anderson household, and very near him shone the golden head of the Martin's daughter.

Miss Anderson seized her friend's arm and dragged her across the field, over the summer-fallow and into the lane beyond. Neither spoke until the barn-yard was reached and then Miss Euphemia dropped her pail and leaned against the gate.

"Jemima Hume, don't tell me that he kissed her!" she commanded.

But Mrs. Hume was quite beyond telling anything. She pointed mechanically to a figure that was crossing the summer fallow quickly, and making straight for the spring. Poor Miss Euphemia upset her berries and trampled them ruthlessly in her eagerness to see who it was.

"It's Andrew!" she screamed. "It's his father! He's seen Bob goin' an' he's followin'. May the Lord have mercy!"

"Come away in Euphie," said her friend, soothingly. "Come now, don't take on so; don't cry now. Maybe Andrew won't mind so much as you think."

"Mind! He'd mind murder far less. A Martin, Jemima! It'll drive him mad. Oh, my poor Bobby, my lamb, you'll be driven from your home this night. His father'll never forgive him, never! Oh dear! Oh, dear! There I am Jemima burdenin' you with all my troubles and you my visitor. Deary me, what a dreadful thing, and to happen when you're here, too. Come, we might as well go in; they'll be home soon an' we'll know what's happened."

What had happened was soon apparent, for it could be read in the lowering face of the old farmer as he entered the house. The fourth meal of the day was spread in the big, breezy kitchen, for it was the rule in the Anderson household to have the table set at all hours. Sarah Ellen was bringing in the fried chicken from the cook-house, and the two women were seated awaiting the others, when the elder Anderson entered.

"Ye needn't wait for Bob," he said shortly, throwing his hat into the corner and seating himself. "An' just go on without me, I don't want any supper to-night."

To be Continued.

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"Hang the plot!" says the author. "I must have a chat with the Gentle Reader, and find out what he thinks about it."

And so confidences were interchanged, and there was gossip about the Universe, and suggested in regard to the queerness of human nature, until, at last, the author would jump up with, "Enough of this, Gentle Reader; perhaps it's time to go back to the story."

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Ma'am, said the tramp, hoping to strike a sympathetic chord in the woman's breast, I was bread in old Kentucky.

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I'm bill.

An' who's Bill?

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I would die for you! she exclaimed, pillowing her head upon his shoulder. Oh, no, you needn't darling, was the quick reply; I like red hair.

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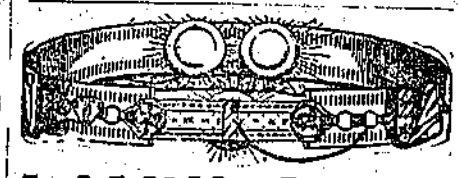

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